

WESTERN UNION.

O. CLEMMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
HANNIBAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1850.

Agents for the Western Union.

Wm. H. Penn and W. B. Twyman, of Paris, Mo.
R. H. Buchanan and John A. Quarles, of Florida.
Thomas E. Thompson, of Palmyra.
Wm. O. Young, of New London.
J. L. Claverhouse, of Mexico.
Mr. Blakey, of Clinton.
George Boone, of Barry, Ill.

The above named gentlemen are authorized to give receipts for money due the "Western Union" Office. Subscribers are requested to allow us to add them to the list.

A Branch will be delivered this morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church. Subject: "Our Duty in the present juncture of national excitement." The public are invited to attend.

Course of Lectures.

A course of Lectures on Literary and Historical subjects, may be expected during the ensuing winter from different individuals.

The first Lecture in the course, will be delivered by Mr. Creighton, in the Baptist Church, on Thursday Evening (to night), at 6 o'clock. Subject—National Intelligence the true basis of Republican Institutions.

The second Lecture will be delivered by Rev. Jos. L. Bennett, in the 1st Presbyterian Church, on Thursday Evening, Dec. 19. Subject—the dignity and benefit of practical industry in our Age.

These Lectures are free to all—the public generally are invited to attend.

We understand that other gentlemen of talent will probably continue the course thus happily commenced. By the kindness of these gentlemen, our citizens have a prospect of passing a portion at least, of the long winter evenings, with pleasure and profit. The lecturers ask no reward, save evidence that their labors for the good of others are appreciated.

HOGS AND CATTLE.

Hogs are arriving freely, and all the slaughtering and packing houses are in full blast. The tendency to decline, noticed in our last, has been checked, and during this week, the market has been buoyant and active.

In the unsettled State of the market, it is difficult to ascertain the exact prices. Sales generally have been made at about \$2 75 to \$3 00, dividing on 200 pounds, and from 10 to 20 cts. per head, premium, for good round lots.

The number cut, up to this time, is about 6,000.

In Beef Cattle, we have no new feature to notice—operations for the present are about closed. After the Pork business is over, Saxton & Moss expect to kill a few more. The number cut, up to this time, is about 1,500.

The price remains unchanged, say for Cattle weighing 600 pounds and over, \$3 25, and 25 cts. off, for every 25 pounds less.

We publish this week, an article from the Quincy Whig, headed "Quincy and Railroads," because it seems to contain excellent reasons for pushing forward the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

WHO IS IN FAULT?—Last Tuesday evening, the mail brought letters from St. Louis, but the newspapers were left either in St. Louis, or on the road.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We learn that this document was distributed in St. Louis, last Thursday. We have seen nothing of it up to this way, however, except a few extracts, which we cut from the St. Charles Chronotype.

THE LARGEST LOT OF HOGS.—Joseph Hagan of Monroe county, delivered to Samuel & Moss of this city, thirty-one hogs, the average weight of which, was 301 pounds—the largest hog weighed 532 pounds.

ANOTHER BIG LOT.—Mr. John Foreman, of Ralls county, delivered to MOFFET, HAWES & Co., ten Hogs, about fifteen months old, averaging 366 pounds. The largest weighed 448, and the smallest 324 pounds. They are considered the best lot for their age, that have been brought to this city. Last year, Mr. Firman killed about the same sized lot, averaging 412 pounds.

LARGE HOG.—Mr. M. M. Fuqua brought into town last week, a Hog weighing 532 1/2 pounds. It was six feet five and a half inches long; four feet one inch round the neck; and five feet in girth.

LARGE BEEF.—Dr. Anderson and Mr. Robt. Hance, report specimens of the liberality of Messrs SAMUEL & MOSS, in the shape of slices from an ox three years old, weighing 812 pounds. It was raised by Mr. Roach, of this county, on West Ely Prairie.

DEATH OF MR. WM. HALEY.—A gentleman who came to the stage on Tuesday evening, stated that he witnessed the death of Mr. Wm. HALEY, of this city. He died of Cholera, when within about three days' journey of New Orleans. He was returning home. Mr. Haley was a rather prominent member of the Baptist Church of Hannibal; a good citizen and his death will be regretted by many friends in this city.

The lessons of blunder, disappointment and humiliation, impress more than those of a thousand masters.—Ez.

New York.

The elections in the Northern States have demonstrated that the Abolitionists draw the materials of their strength alike from the Whig and Democratic parties. Attempts are occasionally made by the Democratic press, in various sections, to saddle upon the Whig party all the Abolitionism of New York. A fair statement would leave the Democrats no room for boasting.

There is a Free Soil Democratic paper published at Washington called the "National Era," and a Democratic paper published at St. Louis, called the "Times." If these papers were equally disposed to misrepresent the late election in New York, they are by no means equally liable to detection, as it is natural to suppose that the latter circulates largely in New York, and would hardly venture to palm off on the people a misstatement about their own election. The *Times*, in a article headed "New York," says:—"The late election in this State, the returns of which are now fully known, have only fully confirmed the fact that the Whig party of the State is the Free Soil or Abolition party." The *National Era*, after alluding to the election of Washington Hunt, remarks:—"The other State candidates elected are Democrats—all but one, Barnburners."

The *Times* says that "the delegation elected to Congress, has a majority who are pledged to effect if possible, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law." This may be true, but the following from the *National Era* be correct, the *Times* did not fairly make it part of an accusation against the Whig party:—

Radical Democrats 12
Case " 5
"National" " 5
" 17
" 17

In other words, 24 opponents of the Compromise policy, and 10 opponents.

In this connection, we will refer to the Massachusetts elections, and for the same reasons, again give the *National Era* as authority:—

The Free Soil men and Democrats generally coalesced in the choice of members of the Legislature, and I try have succeeded in obtaining 22 members of the Senate against 10 Whigs—and in the House, 182 members against 170 Whigs. Seventy representatives remain to be chosen.

Governor Briggs, one of the most popular men in the Commonwealth, in consequence of the discrepancy in which the Webster influence has brought the Whig Party, is defeated by a majority of seven thousand, and Boutwell, the Democratic candidate, receiving nearly thirty-six thousand votes, and Phillips, the Free Soil candidate, nearly twenty-eight thousand.

The election for Governor devolves now upon the Senate, and that of United States Senator upon the Legislature, each branch voting separately.

The Constitution provides that, when there is no choice of Governor by the People, the House if four candidates have been voted for, shall select the two highest, or if only three have been voted for, two of them, and send their names to the Senate, which shall then proceed to elect one by ballot.

The final complexion of the House will depend upon the seventy-five towns in which there have been no elections. If the Coalition should carry a majority of them, it will of course be able to fill the Governorship, and Mr. Winthrop's place in the Senate, just as it may please. But, should the Whigs obtain the ascendancy in the House, while they will not be able to secure the election of Briggs as Governor or Winthrop as Senator, they may prevent any S. material election, and send to the Senate, with the name of Governor Briggs, that of Phillips or Boutwell, at their option.

From the above, there appears to be some hope left, that the Massachusetts Whigs will be able to accomplish some good, in spite of the Free Soil and Democratic "Coalition."

GEN. CLARK.—We publish in another column, an article from the Glasgow Times charging Gen. Clark with attempting to force upon the Whig party of this State, a text to which he well knows they will not submit. The General must not try to ride the Whig party after this fashion. An attempt to ostracize most, if not all the Whigs in our Legislature; the three Whig U. S. Representatives, and Clay, Webster, and Fillmore, might prove too Herculean a task for even Gen. Clark.

The power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories, is an abstract question, about which while in this State, may and do differ. It is no more capable of effecting any man's political rights than a theorem in Mathematics. In view of the climate and soil of our territories, and what is more, the will of the people residing in them, it may be safely predicted, that Congress will never be called upon for any legislation on the subject; but if it should, it will be sufficient for the safety of the South, that her Representatives are awake to the expediency of attempting the exercise of this real or assumed power.

The discovery has been made that the State of Arkansas is abundant in invaluable minerals. A number of silver, lead, gold, and marble mines have been examined.—Some of them are worked, and arrangements are making to prosecute mining operations to a considerable extent.

Judge Ryland—Temperance Address.

Judge Ryland, of the Supreme Court, addressed a crowded house, on the subject of temperance, last Sunday afternoon, in the First Presbyterian Church.

The Judge stated that he had been detained here several days, and at the solicitation of a Son of Temperance, had consented to address the people. He said he had no denunciations for either the victim of Intemperance, or the dealer in liquors. He believed a majority of the latter did not know, or did not consider, how much harm they were doing. That the greatest obstacle to be overcome, he had often found in the effect of intemperate temperance lectures.

Judge Ryland remarked, that, in twenty years' experience upon the Bench of the Circuit and Supreme Courts, he had seen much of the evils of intemperance. The disease unfitted a man for any employment; or at least, weakened his capacity. This part of his subject was well illustrated by reference to the jurymen, the witness, the lawyer, and the Judge.

A hundred millions of dollars are annually wasted by intemperance. This large sum, properly applied, would furnish public schools for every man's children, and distribute the comforts of life throughout society. [We add, that in two years, it would build all the railroads in the United States, in operation on the first of January, 1850.]

The speaker related with much feeling, some instances of peculiar hardship, which had come under his own observation.

Altogether, the address was a clear and connected argument. It was plain and practical—delivered with appropriateness, and unassuming dignity, accompanied by earnestness and deep feeling. The Judge won the esteem of the audience, both for his intellect and heart.

GILCHRIST PORTER.—Our talented Representative from this District, Hon. GILCHRIST PORTER, spent a few days in our city, last week. During the late campaign, Mr. Porter traveled over the District, in company with Mr. Henderson, and everywhere produced impressions in his favor, that told well at the election. Out of the sixteen counties, there were majorities against him in only five. His talents will aid materially in building up and sustaining the Whig party in this State.

An extract from the President's Message in regard to the Compromise Bills of the last session of Congress:

"It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized the beneficent purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. Without such concession this Government could not have been formed and cannot be permanently sustained. Yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would have been strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by the people and the States, prejudiced, and heated by the exciting controversies of their Representatives. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports of the Constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of concession, and for the purpose of conciliation."

I believed that a great majority of our fellow-citizens sympathizing in that spirit and that purpose—in the main approve, and are prepared in all respects to sustain their enactment. I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers, and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity—to disturb its compromises, upon which it is based, or the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced; most of those subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and immutable. It may be presumed from the opposition they all encountered, that none of the measures were free from imperfection, but in their mutual dependence and connexion, they formed a spirit of compromise most conciliatory, and the best that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For these reasons, I recommend your adherence to the adjustments established by these measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to avoid evasion or abuse. By that adjustment, we have been rescued from the boundless agitation that surrounded us. And the occasion I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen, to rally upon that ground, as the best, if not the only means of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

President Fillmore upon the subject of the Tariff:

"All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of the means for the support of Government from the duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object, of course is to replenish the Treasury; but if, in time an accidental advantage may be gained

by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is a duty to avail ourselves of the advantage."

A duty laid upon an article which can not be produced in the country, such as tea and coffee, adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer; but a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the same market in competition with the foreign article. The importer is thus compelled to reduce the price at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer and consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artisan and the agriculturalist are brought together; each affords a ready market for the productions of the other. The whole country becomes prosperous, and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will excite dissatisfaction, and will be changed; it excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such extent that when changed, it brings distress, bankruptcy and ruin upon all who have been misled by its fallacious protection. What the manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But, to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should be altered, but the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specified, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it: ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties on the contrary are equal and uniform in all parts, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of an inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present Tariff, which has protracted some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and their specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country, as to encourage home productions without excluding foreign competition. It is also important, that an unfortunate provision in the present Tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures, than upon the manufactured articles, should be modified.

The papers accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will disclose frauds attempted upon the revenue, in variety and amount as great as to justify the conclusion, that it is impossible under any system of ad valorem duties, levied upon the foreign cost, or value of the article, to secure an honest observance and an effectual administration of the laws. The fraudulent devices to evade the law, which have been detected by the vigilance of the Appraisers, leave us no room to doubt that similar impositions, (to be discovered) to a large amount, have been successfully practiced since the enactment of the law now in force. This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence upon those engaged in foreign commerce, because it has a tendency to drive the honest trader from the business of importing and to throw that important branch of employment into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, who are alike regardless of law, and the obligations of an oath. By these means the plain intentions of Congress, as expressed in the law, are daily defeated.

Every motive of policy and duty, therefore impels me to ask the earnest attention of Congress to this subject. If Congress should deem it unwise to attempt any important changes in the system of duties at this season, it will become indispensable to the protection of the revenue, that such remedies as, in the judgment of Congress, may mitigate the evils complained of, should at once be applied.

As before stated, specific duties should, in my opinion, be a remedy for the evil, but, if you do not concur in this view, then, as a partial remedy, I beg leave respectfully to recommend that, instead of taking the invoice of the article abroad as a means of deciding its value here, the correctness of which invoice it is, in many instances, impossible to verify—the law be so changed as to require a home valuation or appraisal, to be regulated in such manner as to give, as far as practicable, uniformity in the several parts.

An extract from President Fillmore's Message upon the subject of an Agricultural Bureau recently established by Congress:

More than three-fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing and navigating interests, are all, to a great extent, dependent upon the agricultural. It is, therefore, the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended, consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves. In view of the mineral resources of our country, provision should also be made for the employment of a competent mineralogist and chemist, who should be required, under the direction of the Bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain, by careful analysis, their respective elements, and their adaptation to useful purposes. He should also be required to examine and report upon the qualities of different soils, and the manures best calculated to improve their productiveness. By adopting these experiments, with suitable explanations, and by the collection and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done to promote this great national interest.

President Fillmore's recommendation to Congress in regard to establishing a mint in California, and the propriety of receiving gold bullion that has been assayed and stamped in payment of Government dues.

"There being no mint in California, I am informed that the laborers in the mines are obliged to dispose of their gold dust at a very large discount. This appears to me to be an unjust and heavy tax upon the laborers of those employed in extracting this precious metal, and I doubt not you will be disposed, at the earliest period possible, to relieve them from it by the establishment of a mint. In the meantime, as an Assayer's office is established there, I would respectfully submit to your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bullion which has been assayed and stamped, to be received in payment of Government dues. I cannot conceive that the Treasury would suffer loss by such a provision, which will at once raise bullion to its par value, and thereby save to the laborers, many millions of dollars. I am rightly informed, many are now paid in bullion, to convert this precious metal into available funds. This discount upon their hard earnings is a heavy tax, and every effort should be made by the Government to relieve them from this burthen."

From the Glasgow Times.

General Clark.

A communication appeared in the St. Louis Republican of the 25th, over the signature of "An Old Fashioned Whig," which requires a passing notice, in order to correct several errors into which the writer has ignorantly or intentionally fallen, in reference to the position of General Clark during the late canvass, towards the Whig party. We quote from the communication:—"During the canvass through which our State has but recently passed, an effort was made by some individuals, and a portion of the Whig press in this (the 3d) Congressional District, to prejudice the election of Gen. Clark to the Legislature from Howard county, by circulating charges against him of having abandoned his former political faith, and forming a coalition with the anti Benton faction of the Democratic party." These charges brought forward against Gen. Clark, immediately on the announcement of his name as a candidate, were promptly met and answered in his various public addresses through the county, which so far resulted in satisfying the mind of the mass of the community, that the two gentlemen who had been induced by the enemies of Gen. Clark to take the field against him, publicly withdrew from the canvass, and announced in their published career as a reason for their course, that as Gen. Clark, denied the charges against him, they would no longer occupy a position calculated to divide and distract the Whig party. With such a complete and signal triumph over his enemies, in their first effort to defeat him, it was to be hoped they would have seen the folly of their course in attempting to traduce the character of one who had so long and so ably contended for the Whig policy; and with his explanation and the card of acquittal, published by those whom they had selected to oppose him, united heartily to elevate him to the office for which he was then a candidate."

Here is a decided effort to make it appear that Gen. Clark was the victim of persecution on the part of "some individuals, and a portion of the Whig press" of this District: as to the Whig press, both in this District, and the entire State, his position was denounced with singular unanimity, as being at variance with the universally adopted Whig policy. Nine-tenths of the Whig party of this county regarded him as false to their cause, and a greater portion so regard him yet. How could they do otherwise, when he attempted to force a new and foolish test on the party, which would have excluded such "old fashioned Whigs" as Clay and Webster, Crittenden, President Fillmore, and a host of others? If his views had been adopted, would the Whigs of the State have secured the eloquent Miller, the talented Porter, and the able and indefatigable Darby? Would they have secured the election of a sufficiency of members to the Legislature, to exert a controlling influence in the body? There is but one answer to these questions—and that is an emphatic No!

But "an old fashioned Whig" seeks further to create the erroneous impression that Gen. Clark so met the charges against the "mass of the community" that he was opposed only by a "few would be leaders," and to induce the two gentlemen who had been selected to oppose him, to withdraw from the canvass, in his favor! Messrs. Wilson and Davis, and the Whigs of this county generally, will be amused at the ignorance of "an old fashioned Whig," or feel indignant at his disingenuousness. Gen. Clark, it will be recollected, announced himself a candidate, at the request of many "Whig and Democratic friends," and after a call had been made upon him through the Democrat, at Fayette, to come out on the "States Right Ticket," which ticket was an invention of the anti Bentonites, to keep the county from falling into Whig hands. The Democrat announced that he had consented to run on that ticket. In connection with this, in his opening speech, he denounced John G. Miller as a free soiler. The Whigs were satisfied "a bargain had been struck;" Wilson and Davis announced themselves, when the General denied the bargain, and accused them of opposing him on personal grounds. In the absence of positive testimony to establish the bargain, and to force the General to keep up his attack directly on Miller, they took his denial, leaving the matter as to the coalition to be "determined by future occurrences." In their card of withdrawal, speaking of Mr. Miller, they said, "The Whigs have an able candidate in the field for Congress, occupying the true conservative ground, and nobly sustaining their cause, who is entitled to, and should receive their cordial support." This looks more like retiring in favor of Mr. Miller, than Gen. Clark, and such was the fact. They being out of the way, Gen. Clark must necessarily continue his warfare upon Mr. Miller, direct, and this would open the eyes of the Whigs to his true position. He opposed Mr. Miller until the election, and finally voted for Green! The Democrats, meanwhile, supporting him, voting for him, in preference to an "old fashioned Democrat," and electing him. These "circumstances" supply the link of testimony wanted by Messrs. Wilson and Davis, and for which they were then forced to refer to "future occurrences." Had they continued in the field, thus affording Gen. Clark an opportunity to give the canvass a personal cast, Miller would have been more effectually undermined, and finally defeated. They withdrew to save him, and the result proves the sagacity of the movement.

Thus it will be seen the facts of the case differ very materially from the statements of "an old fashioned Whig," who, if we are not very much mistaken, proved his whiggery by voting with Gen. Clark for Jas. S. Green.

We have deemed it our duty to make these corrections of the false tale attempted to be put upon the history of the late canvass. We supported John G. Miller to the extent of our humble ability, and warred with every body who warred against him, and of course had to meet the General; but we were neither influenced by personal feelings in favor of the one, nor against the other—we acted from conscientious convictions of duty, as a Whig, and as an editor, and we have yet to regret our course.

As to the other parts of the communication of

"an old fashioned Whig," we do not now feel called upon to speak. The policy of the Whigs is very definitely settled, if the voice of the press, and the views of prominent members of the party, is any index to their course. The Whigs stand on the platform Gen. Taylor occupied—on which Fillmore, Clay, Webster, Crittenden, and all the great men of our party stand. They are not likely to be moved by such grandiloquent constitutional panegyrics as he concludes with.

The Complete Works of Thomas Dick, L. L. D.,

Containing an Essay on the Improvement of Society; the Philosophy of a Future State; the Philosophy of Religion; the Christian Philosophy; or, the Connection of Science and Philosophy with Religion; Mental Illumination, and Moral Improvement of Mankind. Eleven Volumes in Two. 1850.

For sale by J. H. TRIPLETT, Hannibal.

The following extract is from this extraordinary work:

Even the external aspect of nature, as it appears to a superficial observer, presents a scene of variety. The ranges of mountains, with summits of different heights and shapes, the hills and plains, the glens and dells, the waves and curves which appear on the face of every landscape, the dark hues of the forests, the verdure of the fields, the towering cliffs, the rugged precipices, the rills, the rivers, the estuaries, the lakes and seas; the gulfs, the bays, and peninsulas; the numerous islands of every form and size which diversify the surface of the ocean, and the thousands of shades of coloring which appear on every part of sublimity nature, present a scene of diversified beauty and sublimity to the eye of every beholder. And if we lift our eyes to the regions of the firmament, we likewise behold a scene of sublimity and grandeur, mingled with variety. The sun himself appears diversified with various shapes and sizes, some a hundred, some a thousand, and some ten thousand miles in diameter; indicating operations and changes of amazing extent—and almost every new revolution on its axis, presents us with new and varied clusters. Every planet in the solar system differs from another in its size, in its spheroidal shape, in its diurnal rotation, in the aspect of its surface, in the constitution of its atmosphere, in the number of moons with which it is surrounded in the nature of its seasons, in its distance from the sun, in the eccentricity of its orbit, in the period of its annual revolution, and in the proportion it receives of light and heat. Every comet, too, differs from another in its form and magnitude, in the extent of its nucleus and tail, in the period of its revolution, in the swiftness of its motion, and in the figure of the curve it describes around the sun, and "one star differs from another star in glory." But could we transport ourselves to the surfaces of these distant orbs, and survey every part of their constitution and arrangements, we should, doubtless, behold beauties and varieties of divine workmanship far more numerous, and surpassing everything that appears in our own subliminary system.—We have every reason to believe, from the infinite nature of the Divinity, and from what we actually behold, that the mechanism and arrangements of every world in the universe are all different from each other; and we find that this is actually the case, in so far as our observations extend. The moon is the principal orb on whose surface particular observations can be made; and we find that its arrangements are materially different from those of the earth. It has no large rivers, seas or oceans, nor clouds such as ours to diversify its atmosphere. It has mountains and plains, hills and vales, insulated rocks and caverns of every size and shape; but the form and arrangement of these objects are altogether different from what obtains in our terrestrial sphere. While, on our globe, the ranges of mountains run nearly in a line from east to west or from north to south—on the surface of the moon they are formed like the run parts from half a mile to forty miles in dimensions. While on earth, the large plains are nearly level, and diversified merely with gentle waving—on the moon there are hundreds of plains sunk, as it were, nearly two miles below the general level of its surface. On this orb we behold insulated mountains, more than two miles in elevation, standing alone like monuments, in the midst of plains—circular basins or caverns, both in the valleys and on the summits and declivities of the mountains, and these caverns indented with smaller ones of a similar form, at the same time there are plains far more level and extensive, than on the earth. On the whole, the mountain scenery on the lunar surface is far more diversified and magnificent, than on our globe, and differs as much from terrestrial landscapes, as the wastes and wilds of America, from the cultivated plains of Europe. In short, while on the earth, the highest mountains are little more than four miles high, on some of the planets mountains have been discovered which astronomers have reckoned to be twenty-two miles in elevation.

If, then, it is reasonable to believe that all the worlds in the universe are different in their construction and arrangements, and peopled with beings of diversified ranks and orders—could we survey only a small portion of the universal system—what an amazing scene would it display, of the conceptions of the divine mind, and of the "menfold wisdom of God." Such views, therefore, of the variety of nature, are evidently calculated to expand our conceptions of the divine character, to excite us to admiration and reverence, to extend our views of the richness of divine beneficence, and to enlarge our hopes of the glories and felicities of that future inheritance, which is incorruptible, and which fadeeth not away.

We have been surprised at finding in a French publication of very high character, the following statement, which shows that there are only two countries in Europe in which more than half the land is in cultivation. Out of every one hundred hectares of surface there is cultivated:

In France	55
Great Britain	54
Belgium	48
Denmark and Prussia	40
Italy and Portugal	30
Germany and Spain	27
Switzerland	25
Holland and Austria	20
Russia and Poland	18
Sweden and Norway	14

London Cor. Nat. Intd.

At a meeting of the Parent Missionary Society of the North Indiana Conference, held at Cambridge City, in August last, Henry Clay was made a life member of that Society.